districts consisting of 86 projects and to cover 10,27,000 illitrates in the age group 15—40 years as detailed below:

Name of the District	No. of Projects	Proposed coverage
Barmer	37	4,48,000
Jaisalmer	8	99,000
Jalore	30	3,55,000
Ganganagar	7	84,000
Bikaner	4	41,000
TOTAL :	86	10,27,000

Each project will be composed of 100 centres and proposed to be implemented in four cycles of six months each. It was tentatively proposed that the project would commence in October 1994 and would be completed in September 1996.

The above project proposal was approved for implementation and a grant of Rs. 150 lakhs was sanctioned in December 1994 out of the estimated cost of Rs. 280.79 lakhs for the first cycle of the project during 1994-95.

According to the information now received from the Government of Rajasthan, the execution of the Scheme is under reconsideration of the Government of Rajasthan in view of the decision to start Total Literacy Compaigns in all these districts and the fact that the Zilla Saksharata Samitis have been set up and environment building activities have been started.

Schemes for improving economic status of women and girl child

4928. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the main featues of the schemes under operation to protect poor girl child and to ameliorate the economic status of the women of the country;

(b) whether any assessment has been made on the impact of these schemes;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any break through has been achieved not in bias against the girlchild; and

(e) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI (a) The Government continuously strives to provide support to the efforts for the betterment and development of women, including girl child. These programmes include employment and income generating schemes, welfare and support services, gender sensitization and awareness generation programmes. The main features of these schemes are given the statement. (See below).

A National Plan of Action for the SAARC Decade of the Girl Child 1991-2000 AD is under implementation. The Plan of Action focusses on 3 major goals of 'Survival', 'Protection' and 'Development' of the Girl Child, while emphasising the needs of girl children. Several states have formulated their State Plan of Action for the Girl Child.

(b) and (c) The schemes relating to women and Child Development including girl child are reviewed, monitored and evaluated from time to time and improvements made, wherever necessary. Besides, Women and Child Development Schemes are also reviewed during the annual plan discussions with the Planning Commissoin. In addition, the Five Year Plans are also reviewed by way of mid-term appraisal.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The girl child is now receiving better attention in Health and Education as revealed by data namely—The Infant, Mortality Rate has declined from 129 in 1978 to 79 in 1992, and the sex differential in Infant Mortality Rate has now been almost bridged. Similarly the enrolment of girls in schools have increased from 64.1 during 1980-81 to 92.9 during 1993-94. As part of the follow-up measures, the Government of India has already banned sex datermination tests through aminocentesis by enacting the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation of Prevention of Misuse) 1994. Similar Bills have also been enacted in few States.

Statement

The main features of the major Schemes under operation to protect poor girl child and to amelirate the economic status of the women are as follows:

(i) *Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP);*

Its objective is to enable selected families of the target group including women, to take up income generating schemes. Of the selected beneficiaries, 40 per cent have to be women.

(ii) *Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA):*

Its objective is to focus attention on women families below the poverty line to improve their socio-economic status through creation of opportunities for income generating activities on self sustaining basis. The scheme also envisages provision of support services.

(iii) *Training of Rural Youth and Self Employment Programme (TRYSEM):*

This Scheme provides training leading subsequently to self-employment. Under the Scheme, 40 per cent of youth trained should be women.

(iv) *Jawahar Rozgar Yajana:*

Under this Scheme of promoting rural employment, 30 per cent of the employment opportunities are earmarked for women.

(v) *Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women:*

Under the Scheme of "Suppot to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)" training for upgradation of skills and sustainable employment for women through a variety of action oriented projects which employ in large numbers in traditional sectors.

(vi) *Training-cum-Employment cum-Production Centres (NORAD)*:

The Scheme extends financial assistance to public sector Undertakings|Corporations|Autonomous Bodies voluntary organisations to train poor women in non-traditional trades and provides employment on a sustainable basis.

(vii) *Socio-Economic Programme (SEP)*.

The programme provides 'work and wage' to needy women such as destitutes, widows, deserted, economically backward and the handicapped.

(viii) *Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)*:

The Kosh aims to reach the poorest of the poor and assetless women who are in need of credit through NGOs|self-help groups for sustenance of their existing employment and asset creation.

(ix) *Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY)*:

The Yojana has been designed to generate self-employment opportunities and wage labour for the unemployed and underemployed urban poor living below the poverty line.

(x) *Condensed Courses of Education and Training for Adult Women*:

The Scheme of Condensed Courses of Education and Vocational Training for Adult Women started in 1958 by the Central Social Welfare Board aims to open new vistas for employment to a large number of deserving and needy women.

(xi) *Setting up Women's Training Centres for Women in Distress*:

To rehabilitate women who are widows, unmarried mothers and victims of kidnapping, a Scheme was launched in 1977. The Scheme provides vocational training-cum-employment and residential care so that these women would be given economic independence. The Scheme has been transferred to the State sector in accordance with the decision of the National Development Council.

(xii) *Women Development Corporations*:

A scheme to set up Women's Development Corporations in all the States and UTs was formulated during 1986-87. Identification of women individuals or in groups, preparation of viable projects, facilitating training, credit and marketing etc. are some of the functions to be carried out by the proposed Corporations. The Scheme has been transferred to the State sector in accordance with the decision of the National Development Council.

(xiii) *Adolescent Girls Scheme*:

The Adolescent Girls Scheme was launched as a special intervention under the Integrated Child Development Service (ICD Schemes with the objective to improve the nutritional and health status of school drop-out girls in the age group of 11-18 years; to provide literacy and numeracy skills through non-formal education; to train and equip the adolescent girls for improving and upgrading home base skills. The Scheme has two sub-schemes viz. Scheme-I (Girl to Girl Approach) for adolescent girls in the age group of 11-15 and Scheme-II (Balika

Mandals) for adolescent grils in the age group of 11-18 years.

(xiv) *Balsevika Training Programe*:

This Programme was started to meet the requirements of trained personnel for the institutions implementing welfare programme for pre-school children. 100 per cent financial assistance is given to the Indian Council for Child Welfare, New Delhi for running the programme through 25 Balsevika Training Institutes.

(xv) Mahila Samriddhi Yojana:

Mahila Samriddhi Yojana (MSY) is a Central Sector Plan Scheme implemented through the network of Post Offices in rural areas. This Scheme encourages thrift so that these women can start their savings that assure themselves of security in times of need|

(xvi) *National Children's Fund*:

The main objective of the Fund is to mobilise resource from the community and uilise the interest accruing from investment of these resources for financial assistance to voluntary organisations for implementing schemes for the welfare and development of children. Schemes for the benefit of the Girl Child and the Adolescent Girls are given special priorities under National Children's Fund. During the SAARC Year of the Girl Child a special scheme for National Awards to the Girl Child was launched under NCF.

मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं और बच्चों का विकास

4929. श्री दिलीप सिंह जूदेव : क्या **मानव संसाधन विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं और बच्चों के विकास के लिए इस समय चल रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान जिलेवार क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया/प्राप्त किया गया ;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस संबंध में कोई नई योजना आरम्भ करने का विचार रखती है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो चालू वित्त वर्ष के लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया और इस वर्ष के दौरान इस उद्देश्य के लिए जिलेवार कितनी धनराशि उपलब्ध कराई गई है ?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय (महिला एवं बाल विकास) में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती वासवा राजेश्वरी) : (क) से (घ) सरकार समेकित ग्रामीण विकास सेवा कार्यक्रम की एक उप स्कीम के रूप में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं तथा बच्चों का विकास (डवाकरा) नामक एक स्कीम का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है । इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य स्वयं सतत आधार पर आयोत्पादक अवसरों का सृजन करके गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवन व्यतीत करने वाले परिवारों की महिला सदस्यों के सामाजिक आर्थिक स्तर को ऊंचा उठाना है । देश के सभी जिले जिनमें मध्य प्रदेश के 45 जिले भी शामिल है डवाकरा स्कीम का कार्यान्वयन कर रहे हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा चलाई गयी योजना के अलावा महिला और बाल विकास विभाग भी निम्नलिखित मुख्य स्कीमें चला रहा है :—

1. समेकित बाल विकास सेवा

समेकित बाल विकास सेवा स्कीम सेवाओं का एक पिकेज उपलब्ध कराती है जिसमें स्कूल पूर्व शिक्षा, पूरक-पोषाहार तथा स्वास्थ्य जांच और संदर्भ सेवाएं आदि शामिल हैं । यह स्कीम 1975 में 33 आई० टी०डी०एस० परियोजना के साथ शुरु